

ERROR REPORTING NETWORK IN MULTIPROCESSOR COMPUTER

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Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to multiprocessor computers,
10 more particularly to an error-reporting network in a
multiprocessor computer.

In computer systems, a bus is commonly used to communicate
between logical blocks or modules. The modules connect to a
15 common communications medium, such as a set of wires, or
printed circuit board traces. The rules that govern the
access of modules to the bus and data transfer constitute the
bus protocol. Generally, all modules on a bus must use the
same protocol.

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In a typical bus implementation, a set of traces is embedded,
in one or more printed circuit boards. Modules connect to the
bus through bus transceivers. Modules connected to a bus may

all reside on the same printed circuit board. Alternatively, modules may reside on separate printed circuit boards and be attached to an electromechanical structure that incorporates the physical bus medium through a series of connectors. The
5 physical bus medium, together with the electromechanical structure that incorporates it, is called the backplane bus.

In a multiprocessing computer, multiple processors are provided, each of which performs a portion of an overall
10 computational task. A symmetric multi-processing (SMP) computer is one in which each processor has substantially equal access to system resources in general. Typically, in an SMP computer, multiple processor boards, memory boards and VO boards plug into a common backplane bus to realize a robust,
15 reconfigurable computer system. Processor boards may have multi-level caches, for example a primary on-chip cache, a fast secondary (e.g. SRAM) cache, and a slower tertiary (e.g. DRAM) cache. A cache coherency model is used to update data in various levels of caches among the various processor boards
20 to ensure that out-of-date data is not used.

Various standards have been developed which define the physical features and protocols of different backplane busses, including, for example, the Pyramid C-Bus, the
25 Intel/Siemens/BiiN AP-Bus, and the IEEE FutureBus/FutureBus+. Generally, the signal lines on standard backplane buses can be

partitioned into logical groupings that include a data transfer bus, which includes address and data lines; an arbitration bus, which includes control acquisition lines; and a utility bus, which includes power leads and, on some buses, clock signals, initialization and failure detection lines.

One measure of bus performance is aggregate throughput, i.e., on average, how much data can be transferred across the bus in a given period of time. Throughput is in turn a function of raw bus speed (how fast signals can be driven) and bus utilization (how busy the bus can be kept). Another consideration in assessing bus performance is reliability and fault tolerance. Faults are inevitable in digital computer systems due, at least in part, to the complexity of the circuits and of the associated electromechanical devices, and to programming complexity. Computers and buses may be configured on the one hand to be reliable, or, on the other hand, may be configured to be fault tolerant. In a reliable computer system, faults are detected and operations suspended while the fault is diagnosed and the system is reconfigured to remove the faulty component. In a fault tolerant computer system, redundancy is configured into the system in such a manner that if a component fails, a redundant component is able to take up where the failed component left off without any perceptible delay. Fault tolerant construction greatly increases system cost and complexity.

Apart from data lines, which may be parity protected, all buses have control lines, errors on which cause unwanted behavior. Most buses are not configured for fault resilience and simply tolerate the possibility of undetected errors on a small number of signals that have no error detection. In bus based fault resilient systems, a number of different solutions to the problem of detecting control signal errors have been employed. Voting between multiple sets of lines may be used to provide both error detection and correction. A protocol may be configured that does not have any signals that cannot be parity protected. A side band signal may be used to compute line status between checking agents. Another approach involves time based check pointing in which a signature register is checked periodically to confirm consistent operation. Each of these measures is relatively complicated and costly.

Apart from error detection, error reporting in prior art multiprocessor systems also suffers from various disadvantages. Typically, when an error is detected, an error signal is generated, resulting in an interrupt to the processor. The error state is saved in parallel form in control registers. Software then reads the error information. In such an approach, the cost per error bit, in terms of the number of gates, is high. Furthermore, there is no

synchronization of error information. If multiple errors occur, then there is no way of knowing which errors occurred first and which are likely side effects of the first error (error propagation). Because each board is different and each register is different, accessing the error information is performed ad hoc, resulting in a more complicated software interface. Finally, in many cases the error information has to be read over the same data paths as the source of the error, likely causing additional errors.

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A less common serial approach involves, when an error is detected, generating a prioritized serial error message. The error message is saved in a register. Prioritizing, however, requires complex hardware at each sender. Furthermore, only the highest priority message is sent, and the error status information of only one board is saved in a single error buffer, and other views of errors being discarded.

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Because of the limited error data, the possible error analysis is similarly limited. In some schemes, no prioritizing of messages is performed after a message has started. A low priority message in progress therefore holds off critical high priority error data.

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A need therefore exists for a high-reliability SMP backplane bus that is simpler than existing buses but offers comparable

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or improved performance compared to the existing buses. More particularly, there exists a need for an error reporting network for a back-plane bus that requires only simple error sending and error receiving logic but that allows more error information (preferably all error information) to be read by software, enabling more complex error recovery or error localization.

Summary of the Invention

It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide an error reporting network in a multiprocessor computer that overcomes the above-mentioned disadvantages of the prior art devices of this general type.

With the foregoing and other objects in view there is provided, in accordance with the invention, in a computer system having a plurality of processor boards, each of the processor boards generating a plurality of error signals in response to different conditions on the processor boards, and a parallel transaction bus connected to each of the processor boards, an error reporting network. The error reporting network contains a signal line, separate from the parallel transaction bus, and connected to each of the processor boards. Each of the processor boards contains means for generating an error detection signal, control means responsive to the error detection signal for generating in sequence a

plurality of control signals, means responsive to one of the control signals for collecting and storing the plurality of error signals, means responsive to one of the control signals for generating an error notification signal and for

5 communicating the error notification signal to each of the processor boards over the signal line, and means responsive to one of the control signals for communicating the plurality of error signals to each of the processor boards serially over the signal line.

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In accordance with an added feature of the invention, each of the processor boards further contains storage means, further control means responsive to the error notification signal for generating in sequence a plurality of further control signals,

15 means responsive to one of the further control signals for converting to parallel form and storing in the storage means as error information the plurality of error signals communicated from each of the processor boards serially over the signal line, and means connected to the storage means for
20 reading out the error information.

In accordance with a further feature of the invention, each of the processor boards is assigned a different slot number and the signal line is time division multiplexed between all of
25 the processor boards. The control means is responsive to the slot number for controlling the means for communicating so as

to communicate the plurality of error signals serially over the signal line within a predetermined time slot in relation to other ones of the processor boards.

5 With the foregoing and other objects in view there is further provided, in accordance with the invention, a method of communicating an error status between processor boards of a computer system. Each of the processor boards generates a plurality of error signals in response to different conditions
10 on the processor boards. The computer system further has a parallel transaction bus connected to each of the processor boards, and a signal line, separate from the parallel transaction bus, connected to each of the processor boards. Each of the processor boards performs the steps of: generating
15 an error detection signal; generating in sequence a plurality of control signals; collecting and storing the plurality of error signals; generating an error notification signal and communicating the error notification signal to each of the processor boards over the signal line; and communicating the
20 plurality of error signals to each of the processor boards serially over the signal line.

In accordance with an added mode to the invention, there are the further steps of: generating in sequence a plurality of
25 further control signals in response to the error notification signal; converting to parallel form and storing as error

information the plurality of error signals communicated from each of the processor boards serially over the signal line; and reading out the error information.

5 In accordance with a further mode of the invention, there are the further steps of: assigning each of the processor boards a different slot number and the signal line is time division multiplexed between all of the processor boards; and during the communicating step, communicating the plurality of error
10 signals serially over the signal line within a predetermined time slot in relation to other ones of the processor boards.

The present invention, generally speaking, provides a high-performance, high-reliability backplane bus that is simple in
15 its configuration and operation as compared to prior art high-performance buses. In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, an error reporting network (ERN) provides an inexpensive approach to collecting the error state of a whole system in a uniform and consistent way. The uniformity allows
20 for simpler interface software and for standardized hardware handling of classes of errors. In a preferred embodiment, serial error registers are used, minimizing implementation cost and making the software interface to the general registers much easier. Serial error information is
25 transferred over a separate data path from the main parallel bus decreasing the chance of the original error corrupting the

error information. Each CPU is provided with a local copy of the entire body of error information. The redundancy minimizes the impact of a possible CPU failure and allows the CPUs to coordinate error recovery.

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Other features which are considered as characteristic for the invention are set forth in the appended claims.

Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as embodied in an error reporting network in a multiprocessor computer, it is nevertheless not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims.

The construction and method of operation of the invention, however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a computer system having a backplane bus according to the invention;

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Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram of a redundant signal implementation used to provide detection of backplane signaling errors;

5 Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating a preferred byte ordering on the backplane bus;

Fig. 4 is a timing diagram illustrating status latency on the backplane bus;

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Fig. 5 is a diagram of address information carried on data address lines during address/command cycles;

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the routing of error reporting
15 lines;

Fig. 7 is a block circuit diagram showing in greater detail a serial error report send logic of Fig. 6;

20 Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing in greater detail the serial error report receiving logic of Fig. 6;.

Fig. 9 is a timing diagram showing the relationship in certain instances of the occurrence of a fatal error in relation to
25 corrupt data;

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing an error reporting serial message protocol;

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing the error reporting serial
5 message protocol;

Fig. 12 is a diagram of a CPU error detection control register;

10 Fig. 13 is a diagram of a CPU error FIFO-A register;

Fig. 14 is a diagram of a CPU error FIFO-B register; and

Fig. 15 is a diagram of an ERN (error reporting network)
15 message register.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

Referring now to the figures of the drawing in detail and first, particularly, to Fig. 1 thereof, there is shown the
20 logical, electrical, and connector specifications of an R-Bus 1 by Pyramid Technology Corporation. The R-Bus 1 is a proprietary backplane bus 1 used to connect boards 2 in the NILE series systems from Pyramid Technology. The R-Bus 1 is a high-performance, block-oriented system bus that supports
25 multiprocessor cache coherency, extensive error checking, and hardware fault tolerance.

In a preferred embodiment, the R-Bus 1 that allows up to 30 boards 2 to be connected to the R-Bus 1. Each of the boards 2 is identified by its slot, from slot 1 to slot 30. Some slots
5 may be empty and some slots may contain boards. A board 2 may contain up to four modules, designated module 0 to module 3. A particular R-Bus implementation may support fewer boards. For example, a smaller system R-Bus implementation might support 12 slots.

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Processor boards, memory boards, I/O boards, and other board types may be intermixed on the R-Bus 1. In other implementations, clock boards, certain I/O boards, or boot processor boards may be restricted to certain slots.

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Electrically, in an exemplary embodiment, the R-Bus 1 is a synchronous bus with a clock rate of 25 MHz. The R-Bus 1 uses bus transceiver logic (BTL) transceivers for most signals. The R-Bus data transfer path is 128 bits wide. The bus
20 bandwidth is 400 Mbytes per second peak, 267 Mbytes per second for writes, 228 Mbytes per second for reads.

Logically, the R-Bus 1 provides block transfer operations (64 bytes) and "partial" operations used to read or write 1, 4, or
25 8 bytes at a time. Read operations are split into separate read request and read response transactions, allowing other

bus traffic to use the R-Bus 1 during an actual memory access. A typical R-Bus block transfer consists of one address/command bus cycle followed by several data cycles followed by one rest cycle. Each data cycle transfers 16 bytes. For example, a
5 block write involves one address/command cycle followed by four data cycles, followed by one rest cycle, for a total of six cycles. Because the R-Bus 1 is block-oriented and provides a wide data path, high data transfer rates can be sustained. For example, with a 25 MHz clock and a 64-byte
10 block size, data can be transferred at a rate of 2.13 billion bits per second, 267 million bytes per second.

Several R-Bus block transactions include cache coherency support, so that multiple processors sharing memory may keep
15 their cache states consistent. More particularly, the R-Bus 1 provides support for maintaining cache coherency in a system with multiple processors and with a cache interposed between each processor and the R-Bus 1. Processor modules using the R-Bus 1 may use write-back or write-through caching strategies
20 and may use any of a number of caching protocols.

The R-Bus 1 does not require the use of any particular caching protocol. However, a number of bus signaling mechanisms are defined that may be used to implement a caching protocol. In
25 particular, a processor can intervene in a block read to supply more recent data from its cache. Blocks can be read

"shared" (allowing other processors to also cache the block) or "exclusive" (not allowing other processors to cache the block). An invalidate bus transaction can be used to eliminate a block from other caches in the system, thus making
5 the block exclusive.

The R-Bus 1 supports read-partial and write-partial transactions used to access hardware registers. These transactions can transfer 1, 2, 4, or 8 bytes. A hardware
10 register address must be a multiple of the transfer size used to access the register.

When a module needs to send a bus transaction, it must gain and keep exclusive control of the data transfer lines of the
15 bus for the duration of the transaction. Modules contend for, acquire, hold, and relinquish that control through a process called arbitration. As described in greater detail in copending U.S. application serial No. 08/328,896, Multiprocessor Computer Backplane Bus filed October 25, 1994,
20 commonly assigned and incorporated herein by reference, the R-Bus arbitration protocol uses a dedicated set of lines, is distributed (compatible arbitration logic is present on each board with no "master" of the arbitration process), and has low overhead, because arbitration may take place while a
25 transaction is using the data transfer lines of the bus.

The R-Bus 1 provides different kinds of system service lines including clock, reset, and error reporting lines. More particularly, the R-Bus 1 provides a single bus clock. All R-Bus data transfer and arbitration lines are synchronous to the bus clock. The bus clock frequency in a preferred embodiment is 25 Mhz. The R-Bus reset lines can be used to reset just the core subsystem or both the core and I/O subsystems.

The R-bus 1 also provides for error detection and error reporting. As described in greater detail hereinafter, the R-Bus error reporting lines can be used to implement a serial error reporting protocol.

R-Bus data transfer lines that are only driven by the current bus master are protected by parity lines with at most eight lines protected by one parity line. The parity used may be odd or even, but is selected so that if all the protected lines and the parity line are high, then the parity is correct.

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Certain R-bus lines are wire-ORed so as to be driven by multiple boards. R-Bus lines that can be driven by multiple boards are replicated in order to provide error detection. The original signal and the replicated signal are compared with any non-coincidence of the two signals causing an error signal to be generated.

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Fig. 2 shows a representative implementation of redundant signal error checking. In Fig. 2, latches required to interface to the R-Bus 1 are omitted. For maximum fault coverage, replicated signals use different transceiver packages. In a preferred embodiment, the following signals, which cannot be checked with parity because they implement wired-OR functions, are duplicated to provide detection of backplane signaling errors. The signal name of each redundant signal is "r"_ followed by the original signal name:

5 r_status_n[4:0]; r_arb_n[4:0]; r_reqh_n; r_reql_n; and
 10 r_resp_n.

In a preferred embodiment, R-Bus signals, with a small number of exceptions, use BTL voltages and currents defined in IEEE P1194.1. Typical BTL levels are +2V (high) and +0.9V (low). A few signals (bus_clock, bus_id, slot_id[], and bus_disable_n) use TTL levels. Typical TTL levels are +2.4V (high) and +0V (low). The R-Bus 1 provides ground (0V reference), +5V, and +3.3V power supplies. All data transfer and arbitration signals are synchronous to the rising edge of the bus_clock signal.

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The R-Bus signals are divided into four groups: data transfer, arbitration, system services, and diagnostic. The data transfer lines transfer address, data, and status, and define

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the type of bus transaction (read, write, invalidate, etc.) to be executed. The arbitration lines control bus acquisition. System services lines provide miscellaneous global information to all units within the system. The diagnostic lines are

5 output-only signals that provide information useful in system debugging. Table 1 lists all R-Bus signals. A number of spare lines are reserved for future use. In Table 1 and in the following description, signal names do not use uppercase letters. The designation "_n" at the end of a signal name

10 indicates the signal is active-low, "_p" at the end of a signal name indicates the signal carries parity information and "r_" at the beginning of a signal name indicates the signal carries redundant information for error detection.

15 The R-Bus 1 is, by convention, big-endian. As a result, bytes, words, and double words are ordered on the bus as shown in Fig. 3. The R-Bus 1, however, does not require big-endian byte ordering, but could also support little endian systems.

Table 1 R-Bus Signal List

Name	Level	Description	Lines	Totals
Data Transfer	BTL	Data/address/command bus	128	173
data_addr_n[127:0]	BTL	Data/address/command bus byte parity	16	
data_addr_p[15:0]				
src_id_n[6:0]	BTL	Source Identifier	7	
src_id_p	BTL	Source identifier parity	1	
dest_id_n[6:0]	BTL	Destination identifier	7	
dest_id_p	BTL	Destination Identifier parity	1	
cntrl_n[3:0]	BTL	Bus control field	4	
cntrl_p	BTL	Bus control parity	1	
status_n[3:0]	BTL	Transaction status	4	
r_status_n[3:0]	BTL	Redundant transaction status	4	
Subtotal				
Arbitration				20
arb_n[4:0]	BTL	Arbitration competition network	5	
r_arb_n[4:0]	BTL	Redundant arbitration competition network	5	
class_n[2:0]	BTL	Arbitration class	3	
r_class_n[2:0]	UTL	Redundant arbitration class	3	
bus_busy_n	BTI	Bus busy during next cycle	1	
r_bus_busy_n	BTL	Redundant bus busy during next cycle	1	
inherit_n	BTL	Inherit during next cycle	1	
r_inherit_n	BTL	Redundant inherit during next cycle	1	
Subtotal				
System Services				
bus-clock	TTL	Bus clock	1	
slot_id[4:0]	TTL	Physical backplane slot number	5	14
board_disable_n	TTL	Board disabled	1	
rst_n[2:0]	BTL	Reset bus	3	
ern_n[3:0]	BTL	Error reporting network	4	
Subtotal				
Diagnostic				
snoop_busy_n	BTL	Snoop logic busy	1	1
Spares				
spare[16:0]		Spare lines reserved for future use	17	17
Total			225	226

All R-Bus parity bits are defined such that an undriven bus yields correct parity. Bus lines are terminated such that when they are not driven they float to a high signal level. Thus, when all bits in a field, including the parity bit are
5 high, the field is considered to have correct parity.

The functions of the various bus lines within each group of bus lines will be described in greater detail.

10 The data transfer bus lines are used by bus transactions. The lines `data_addr_n[127:0]` transmit 8-128 bits of data during data cycles, or a 36-bit address and a 4-bit command during address/command cycles. Each of the lines `data_addr_p[15:0]` transmits parity for one group of eight `data_addr_n[]` lines.
15 Each `data_addr_p[i]` line checks `data_addr_n[127-8i : 120-8i]`, as shown in Table 2. A `data_addr_p` line is high if an even number of bits in the corresponding `data_addr_n[]` byte are high. A `data_addr_p` line is low if an odd number of bits in the corresponding `data_addr_n[]` byte are high.

Table 2 Data/Address Parity Field

Parity Signal...	Checks
data_addr_p[0]	data_addr_n[127:120]
data_addr_p[1]	data_addr_n[119:112]
data_addr_p[2]	data_addr_n[111:104]
data_addr_p[3]	data_addr_n[103:96]
data_addr_p[4]	data_addr_n[95:88]
data_addr_p[5]	data_addr_n[87:80]
data_addr_p[6]	data_addr_n[79:72]
data_addr_p[7]	data_addr_n[71:64]
data_addr_p[8]	data_addr_n[63:56]
data_addr_p[9]	data_addr_n[55:48]
data_addr_p[10]	data_addr_n[47:40]
data_addr_p[11]	data_addr_n[39:32]
data_addr_p[12]	data_addr_n[31:24]
data_addr_p[13]	data_addr_n[23:16]
data_addr_p[14]	data_addr_n[15:8]
data_addr_p[15]	data_addr_n[7:0]

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During all address/command and data cycles, the field
 src_id_n[6:0] carries the 7-bit module number of the current
 master. The portion src_id_n[6:2] is the slot ID of the
 module. The portion src_id_n[1:0] identifies one of four

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logical modules which may share a common slot. The signal
 src_id_p transmits a parity check bit for the src_id_n[]
 field. The signal src_id_p is high if an odd number of bits
 in the src_id_n[] field are high, and is low if an even number
 of bits in the src_id_n[] field are high.

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During response transactions, the field `dest_id_n[6:0]` carries the 7-bit module number of a destination module. The portion `dest_id_n[6:2]` is the slot ID of the destination module. The field `dest_id_n[1:0]` identifies one of four logical modules which may share a common slot. A `dest_id_n[]` value of 0 (value if not driven) is used when the transaction is not directed at a specific module but uses the address to determine the slave modules.

10 The signal `dest_id_p` transmits a parity check bit for the `dest_id_n[]` field. The signal `dest_id_p` is high if an odd number of bits in the `dest_id_n[]` field are high. The signal `dest_id_p` is low if an even number of bits in the `dest_id_n[]` field are high.

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A bus master transmits control information on the `cntrl_n[3:0]` lines which defines the state of the data transfer lines on the current bus cycle.

20 The signal `cntrl_n[0]` functions as a data-valid signal, `data_valid_n`, asserted whenever the `data_addr_n[]` lines contain data. The signal `cntrl_n[1]` functions as an address-valid signal, `addr_valid_n`, asserted whenever the `data_addr_n[]` lines contain a command and, possibly, an
25 address. The signal `cntrl_n[2]` functions as a signal indicating more data to come, `more_data_n` asserted on any bus

transaction that is not the last cycle, whether that cycle is a data cycle or an address/command cycle; and the signal `cntrl_n[3]` functions as a data error signal, `data_err_n`, asserted whenever the data currently on the `data-addr_n[]` lines is known to contain errors. A memory, for example, would assert `data_err_n` during a read response transaction if an un-correctable error occurred during the memory fetch. The signal `cntrl_p` transmits a parity check bit for the `cntrl_n[]` field. The signal `cntrl_p` is high if an even number of bits in the `cntrl_n[]` field are high (negated) and is low if an odd number of bits in the `cntrl_n[]` field are high (negated).

One or more modules may assert one or more `status_n[]` lines in response to a valid address/command or data cycle. The status latency is always four bus cycles, as shown in Fig. 4. Since the `status_n[]` lines implement a wired-OR function, they are protected by redundant lines instead of a parity bit.

The signal `status_n[0]` functions as an acknowledge signal, `ack_n`, the signal `status_n[1]` functions as a not-ready signal, `not_ready_n`; the signal `status_n[2]` functions as a "shared" signal, `shared_n`; and the signal `status_n[3]` functions as an "intervene" signal, `Intervene_n`.

A slave asserts `ack_n` in all status cycles of a transaction to indicate that it has recognized the address or destination ID.

If `ack_n` is not returned, no module in the system recognizes the address or destination ID. This condition may cause an error to be indicated.

5 A slave asserts `not_ready_n` with `ack_n` in a first status cycle of a transaction if the slave has recognized the address or destination ID, but is temporarily, unable to perform the requested operation. A snoopers (i.e., a caching module that is neither master or slave, but monitors the bus transaction
10 and takes action as needed to maintain cache coherency) asserts `not_ready_n` without asserting `ack_n` in the first status cycle of the transaction if the snoopers cannot maintain cache coherency for the operation. If `not_ready_n` and `ack_n` are both asserted in the first status cycle, then the master
15 knows that the transaction has failed. The master may retry the operation at a later time.

One or more modules may assert `shared_n` in the first status cycle of a read-shared request transaction. A module asserts
20 `shared_n` to signal it expects to keep a valid copy of the requested block in its cache. The signal `shared_n` is a diagnostic signal only. It is not used as part of the cache coherency protocol. The read-shared transaction, as well as other specific bus transactions referred to herein, are
25 described in greater detail in the foregoing copending application.

One module only may assert `intervene_n` in the first status cycle of a read-block request transaction. A module asserts `intervene_n` to indicate it has a valid dirty or exclusive copy of the requested block in its cache and the memory may no longer contain a valid copy of the block. This causes the memory to abort the read operation and stay off the bus. Instead of memory, the module that asserted `intervene_n` must then provide the requested data to the bus.

The lines `r_status_n[3:0]` are duplicates of `status_n[]` for error checking. Modules must always drive the same pattern on `r_status_n[]` as on `status_n[]`. If any bit in `r_status_n[]` ever differs from the corresponding bit in `status_n[]` on a status cycle, then each module that receives that status must signal a fatal error.

The arbitration lines are used to determine which board gains control of the bus, and to restrict control of the bus to one board at a time. The arbitration mechanism is described in greater detail in the foregoing copending application. Since the arbitration lines implement a wired-OR function, they are protected by redundant lines instead of parity bits.

The `arb_n[4:0]` lines determine the precedence of boards competing for control of the bus. Unlike other lines which

run the entire length of the backplane, the arb_n[] lines are connected in the binary pattern shown in Table 3. Each board either drives or receives each arb_n[] signal depending on its physical location in the backplane. On each board, if

5 slot_id[i] = 1, the board asserts arb_n[i], asserting it when competing, negating it otherwise; if slot_id[i] = 0, the board receives but does not assert arb_n[i]. For each backplane slot, Table 3 shows which lines the board asserts ("out") and which does not assert ("in").

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Table 3 arb_n[] backplane connections

Slot	arb_n[4]	arb_n[3]	arb_n[2]	Arb_n[1]	arb_n[0]
0	in	in	in	in	in
1	in	in	in	in	out
2	in	in	in	out	in
3	in	in	in	out	out
4	in	in	out	in	in
5	in	in	out	in	out
6	in	in	out	out	in
7	in	in	out	out	out
8	in	out	in	in	in
9	in	out	in	in	out
10	in	out	in	out	in
11	in	out	in	out	out
12	in	out	out	in	in
13	in	out	out	in	out
14	in	out	out	out	in
15	in	out	out	out	out
16	out	in	in	in	in
17	out	in	in	in	out
18	out	in	in	out	in
19	out	in	in	out	out
20	out	in	out	in	in
21	out	in	out	in	out
22	out	in	out	out	in
23	out	In	out	out	out
24	out	out	in	in	in
25	out	out	in	in	out
26	out	out	in	out	in
27	out	out	in	out	out
28	out	out	out	in	in
29	out	out	out	in	out
30	out	out	out	out	in
31	out	out	out	out	out

5 When a board competes for bus ownership it drives a logic one
on all of its arb_n[] outputs. The arb_n[] network carries
this signal to all lower numbered slots. At the same time the
board receives signals on the arb_n[] lines from all higher
numbered slots. Thus, the board can determine immediately
10 whether or not it wins the arbitration.

The lines `r_arb_n[4:0]` are duplicates of `arb_n[]` for error checking. Modules must always drive the same pattern on `r_arb_n[]` as on `arb_n[]`. If any bit in `r_arb_n[]` ever differs
5 from the corresponding bit in `r_arb_n[]`, then a fatal error is signaled.

The lines `class_n[2:0]` implement round-robin arbitration for three classes of competitors which want the bus for three
10 different types of transactions. The `class_n[0]` functions as a response signal, `resp_n`, the `class_n[1]` functions as a low-priority request signal, `reql_n` and the `class_n[2]` signal functions as a high-priority request signal.

15 Modules assert the `resp_n` line to request the bus for a response transaction. This line is used for all transactions that "give up cache ownership" including write-no-snoop (cast-outs), write-snarf (read response and update memory), some write-partial, read-block-response, read-partial-response, and
20 read-retry-response transactions.

Modules assert the `reql_n` line to request the bus for a low-priority request transaction. This line is used for all transactions that "give up cache ownership," including read-
25 shared-request, read-browse-request, read-exclusive-request,

read-exclusive-request, read-partial-request, invalidate, some write-partial, and write-clobber transactions.

Modules assert the reqh_n line to request the bus for a
5 high-priority request transaction. If high priority is used for previously low-priority request transactions that have received excessive number of rejections by not ready status.

The lines r_class_n[2:0] are duplicates of class_n[] for error
10 checking. Modules must always drive the same pattern on r_class_n[] as on class_n[]. If any bit in r_class_n[] ever differs from the corresponding bit in class_n[], then a fatal error is signaled.

15 The current bus master asserts bus_busy_n to signal that it will retain ownership of the bus on the next cycle. This prevents any other unit from taking control of the bus until after the current master is done. The signal bus_busy_n is not asserted on the last cycle of any transaction. For a
20 single-cycle transaction such as read-request or invalidate, bus_busy_n is not asserted at all. The r_bus_busy_n line is a duplicate of bus_busy_n for error checking. Modules must always drive the same level on r_bus_busy_n[] as on bus_busy_n[]. If r_bus_busy_n[] ever differs from
25 bus_busy_n[], a fatal error is signaled.

The current bus slave asserts `inherit_n` to signal that it will take ownership of the bus after the completion of the current transaction. This signal prevents any other unit from taking control of the bus until after the current slave changes into
5 bus master. The signal `inherit_n` can be asserted during any cycle of a response transaction. Only the module addressed by the `dest_id_n[]` signals can assert `inherit_n`. The `r_inherit_n` line is a duplicate of `inherit_n` for error checking. Modules must always drive the same level on `r_inherit_n[]` as on
10 `inherit_n`. If `r_inherit_n[]` ever differs from `inherit_n`, a fatal error is signaled.

The system services lines provide miscellaneous global signals to all backplane slots.

15

The bus clock signal provides a TTL-level 25MHz system clock. All R-Bus signals except `board_disable_n`, `slot_id[]`, and `bus_id` are synchronous to the rising edge of `bus_clock`. The `bus_clock` signal is generated on a central clock board and
20 fanned out so that each backplane slot receives an individual copy of the clock signal. To minimize skew, the individual clock lines are routed on the backplane such that they all have equal length.

25 A module asserts the TM-level signal `board_disable_n` asynchronously to notify all other modules in the system that

it is disabled because of a condition such as a clock failure or the on-board reset signal is asserted. All other R-Bus outputs must be negated while board_disable_n is asserted.

Any condition that asynchronously disables the backplane

5 transceivers also asynchronously asserts this board_disable_n signal. Other modules respond to board_disable_n being asserted by generating an error report to notify software of a possible error condition.

10 The backplane provides, via the slot_id[] pins, a binary number to each board representing the number of the slot in which the board is located. Boards receive slot_id[] using a TTL buffer with pull-up resistors on the inputs. The backplane represents logic ZERO as a connection to ground, and
15 logic ONE as no connection. In a preferred embodiment, allowable slot ID values are 1-30. A slot_id[] value of 0 is not supported because this ID is reserved as ID value used on the dest_id[] value used when no particular board is selected. A slot_id[] value of 31 (1F₁₆) is not supported because this ID
20 is reserved for broadcast and local ID.

The signals rst_n[2:0] reset the core and I/O subsystems per Table 4. The encoding is such that the failure of any single bit cannot cause a spurious, system reset. All R-Bus modules
25 receive rst_n[1:0]. Modules which control non-slave I/O subsystems must also receive rst_n[2]. Any module may drive

rst_n[2:0]. A central reset source, such as the clock board, may also drive rst_n[2:0]. The minimum duration of the conjunction of rst_n[0] and rst_n[1], or of rst_n[0], rst_n[1], and rst_n[2] is 1 cycle.

5

Table 4 rst_n[2:0] encoding

rst_n[]	Action
2 1 0	
x x 0	None
x 0 x	None
0 1 1	Reset core subsystem
1 1 1	Reset core and I/O subsystems

- 10 The signals ern_n[3:0] transmit error report and recovery data. The communication protocol used, report formats, and error codes are described more fully hereinafter.

The signal ern_n[0] functions as an error interrupt signal,
 15 err_int_n. A module asserts err_int_n to notify all other modules in the system that a non-fatal error, such as a correctable ECC error or a bus time-out, has occurred. The signal ern_n[1] functions as a redundant error interrupt signal, r_err_int_n. In most cases ern_n[1] is treated like
 20 the other redundant signal lines, except for boards that have multiple independent modules, in which error detecting logic in one half of the board signals error interrupts on ern_n[0] while the logic in the other half signals error interrupts on

ern_n[1]. For example, on a dual processor unit (DPU) board which has two independent CPUs, CPU-A drives ern_n[0] while CPU-B drives ern_n[1].

5 The signal ern_n[2] functions as a fatal error signal, err_fatal_n. A module asserts err_fatal_n to notify all other modules in the system that the data on the bus is corrupted and a fatal error, such as an uncorrectable ECC error, a bus parity error, or FRC failure, has occurred. The signal
10 ern_n[3] functions as a redundant fatal error signal, r_err_fatal_n. In most cases ern_n[3] is treated like the other redundant signal lines, except for boards that have multiple independent modules, in which error detecting logic in one half of the board signals error interrupts on ern_n[2]
15 while the logic in the other half signals error interrupts on ern_n[3]. For example on DPU board which has two independent CPUs, CPU-A drives ern_n[2], while CPU-B drives ern_n[3].

The diagnostic lines, including snoop_busy_n, provide
20 information that can be helpful in debugging the R-Bus system. They are not necessary for correct bus operation. They are output-only for all R-Bus modules and may be received only by test equipment.

25 A module gains control of the R-Bus data transfer lines using the R-Bus arbitration protocol. The module then becomes the

bus master. The master issues at least one bus transaction and then releases the bus for use by the next master, which may be the same module. A bus transaction transfers information from the master to one or more slave modules using the data transfer lines. The master and slave may be the same module.

A transaction is a sequence of consecutive cycles using one of the following transaction formats: one address/command cycle; one address/command cycle immediately followed by one data cycle; one address/command cycle immediately followed by 4 data cycles, one data cycle; or 4 data cycles, where the block size is 64 bytes.

A bus master asserts `more_data_n` (`cntrl_n[2]`) on all cycles that have more data in the bus transaction. The signal `more_data_n` is de-asserted on the last cycle of the bus transaction. If a transaction contains one cycle, then the master de-asserts `more_data_n` on that cycle.

Associated with each transaction is a sequence of consecutive status cycles, with one status cycle for each address/command cycle or data cycle. A status cycle always occurs four bus cycles after its associated address/command or data cycle.

Status cycles can overlap data cycles of a block transaction

and can also overlap the address/command or data cycles of subsequent transactions.

A transaction type is identified by the address/command cycle
5 or, if there is no address/command cycle, by the number of data cycles.

If a master does not assert `bus_busy_n` on the first cycle it has mastership, then the transaction must be one cycle, or the
10 master may not issue a transaction. If a master asserts `bus_busy_n` on the first cycle it has mastership, then it retains mastership through the first cycle that `bus_busy_n` is negated.

15 A master normally negates `bus_busy_n` in the last cycle of a transaction, allowing other modules to arbitrate for mastership. A master may keep mastership for multiple transactions, called bus hogging, by continuing to assert `bus_busy_n`.

20

Bus hogging should be used carefully, because of the risk that other modules will be unable to access the R-Bus for too long a time.

25 After a module is granted the bus, idle cycles may precede or follow a transaction. A module may acquire mastership and not

issue a transaction. However, bus masters are not allowed to insert idle cycles within a transaction.

If a transaction contains an incorrect number of cycles for its type or contains an address/command cycle or idle cycle where a data cycle is required, then the transaction is erroneous. Any module may signal an error if it detects an erroneous transaction on the bus.

10 Bus transactions are used to implement reads and writes of data in particular memory locations. The R-Bus protocol distinguishes two types of memory: cacheable memory and registers. Cacheable memory may only be read or written using block transactions. A block in cacheable memory may also
15 exist in caches in the system. Registers may only be read or written using partial transactions. Registers may not be cached. Registers may be used to control or record hardware operation or to access non-cacheable memory arrays. Provision may also be made for other additional types of memory.

20

R-Bus transactions can be classified as block transactions or partial transactions. Block transactions transfer or affect memory blocks. A block is 64 bytes aligned on a 64 byte boundary. Partial transactions access registers. A write-
25 partial transaction or read-partial request transaction specifies a transfer size of 1, 4, or 8 bytes.

All transfers are "naturally" aligned. That is, all blocks begin on a block address boundary, all double-words begin on a modulo-8 address boundary, and all words begin on a modulo-4 address boundary.

During partial transaction data cycles not all of the 128 data_addr_n[] lines are used: 64 bits are defined for double-word transfers, 32 bits for word transfers, and 8 bits for byte transfers. The position of the valid data on the bus depends on the address of the data being transferred. The ordering shown in Fig. 3 also defines which bus lines are valid for any partial transfer. All bus lines not transferring data are undefined, but have correct parity.

15

Block transfers deliver the quadword at the beginning of the block (the quadword with the lowest address within the block) first, then progress sequentially through the quadwords that form the block.

20

Bus transactions occur using three module types: caching processors, non-caching processors, and memory modules. A caching processor is an active module that caches memory blocks and "snoops" (monitors) the bus to maintain cache coherency. A non-caching processor is an active module that does not cache memory blocks. A memory module is a passive

25

repository for data. Data in memory can be read or written.

All three module types may contain registers.

Modules may have additional types besides those described, but

5 may still behave like one of the foregoing module types. For example, an I/O board may behave like a non-caching processor, if it contains an active I/O processor, or like a memory module, if it implements passive memory-mapped I/O.

10 Write and invalidate operations are both done with a single bus transaction (unless a not-ready status causes a retry). Read operations, however, are split into two bus transactions: a request transaction which transfers the memory address and command from a processor to memory, and a response transaction
15 which transfers the requested data back to the processor. The response will be one of the following: a read-partial response, a read-block response, a read-retry response, or a write-snarf.

20 During the request transaction a processor is the master and the memory is the slave. During the response transaction, the memory is the master and the processor is the slave. The `src_id_n[]` field specified in the request becomes the `dest_id_n[]` field in the response.

25

For a read-block request, if another processor has the requested block in its cache with the block tagged dirty, it intervenes in the request transaction and transfers the requested data to the requester and to memory with a write-snarf transaction. If another processor has the requested block exclusive in its cache, it may intervene and transfer the requested data with a read-block response transaction.

The response begins six or more bus cycles after the request completes. During the time between request and response the bus is free to carry other traffic. The six-cycle minimum latency is required to allow memory to test intervene_n and abort its response if a snoop intervenes.

After a module issues a read-request on the bus, the module may not issue another read request on the bus until a read response is received for the already issued request.

A write-partial transaction is normally directed at a single destination module. However, a write-partial transaction may also be a multicast or broadcast, directed to a set of modules or to all modules that implement a certain register or memory location. For example, a particular address may indicate a broadcast to a certain type of board.

Read requests may not be recognized by more than one slave. A multicast or broadcast read request is erroneous.

Furthermore, block write requests may not be recognized by more than one slave. A multicast or broadcast block write
5 request is erroneous.

There are three basic transaction outcomes: Transaction OK, No acknowledgment, and Not ready. If an outcome of a transaction "transaction OK", then transaction succeeds. The
10 transaction is acknowledged (ack_n is asserted) on all status cycles. Also, if a not-ready outcome is possible, not_ready_n must be negated on the first status cycle. If an outcome of a transaction is no acknowledgment or not ready, then the transaction fails.

15

In the case of No acknowledgement, the transaction is not acknowledged (ack_n is negated) on any status cycle. If ack_n is negated on the first status cycle (a no acknowledgment result), then no module may recognize the specified address or
20 destination ID. If there are multiple status cycles and ack_n is negated on any status cycle, then the data transferred may not be accepted by any slave or snoopers.

A snoopers shall not drive ack_n; acknowledging is done by any
25 slaves. All modules participating in the transaction determine the not-ready outcome from the received status;

not_ready_n and ack_n must both be asserted in the first status cycle.

In the case of Not ready, not_ready_n is asserted with ack_n
5 on the first status cycle. A not-ready outcome indicates that a slave or snoopers are temporarily not ready and that the transaction may be retried. A not-ready outcome is not possible and not allowed for a read response transaction. A not-ready outcome is allowed for a write-snarf transaction,
10 which may occur in response to a read-block response. If a transaction has a not-ready outcome, then the memories and caches in the system must not change state because of the transaction.

15 For read operations, a read-retry response may be returned to indicate that the slave is temporarily not ready but was unable to indicate not-ready in time for the first status cycle of the read request. A module may retry a transaction if the transaction fails or if a read-retry response is
20 received after a read request. If a multi-cycle transaction fails, the master must nevertheless issue all remaining cycles in the transaction.

If a particular transaction type is not snooped, then a module
25 or board may bypass the R-Bus when performing those transactions within the module or board. The module or board

may also use the R-Bus in the normal way. If a particular transaction type is snooped, then all transactions of that type must be issued via the R-Bus to maintain cache coherency.

5 Each module contains several time-out counters, including arbitration time-out counters, retry time-out counters, and a response time-out counter. When a module starts arbitrating, the module counts the number of bus cycles that it has been requesting access to the bus without gaining access. If the
10 arbitration time-out counter is enabled and the count exceeds an implementation defined threshold, then the module shall signal an error. When a module performs a write (including write-snarf), invalidate, or read-request operation, the module counts the number of times the transaction status
15 indicates not ready or that a read-retry response is received for the same read-request operation. If the retry time-out counter is enabled and the count exceeds an implementation defined threshold, then the module shall signal an error. When a module performs a read operation, the module counts the
20 number of bus cycles between a request and a response. If the transaction status for the read request indicates no acknowledgment or not ready or if a response is received (including a read-retry response), then the count is cleared. If the response time-out counter is enabled and the count
25 exceeds an implementation defined threshold, then the module shall signal an error.

A transaction may not be interrupted in normal operation.

Transactions can be interrupted by a R-Bus reset, a local module reset, or by a board being disabled. Interrupted

5 transactions are erroneous and other module on the R-Bus may detect errors.

Cache coherency is a desired property of a system containing multiple caches. A system has cache coherency if no cache

10 contains an obsolete value for a block. However, memory may contain an obsolete value for a block. Cache coherency is maintained through a set of rules called a cache coherency protocol. The R-Bus provides mechanisms used to implement a cache coherency protocol.

15

The following terms are used to describe a state of a memory block with respect to a particular cache:

Invalid: the cache does not contain the block.

20

Clean: the cache contains the block and the cached block is the same as the block in memory. A clean block is in either the shared or exclusive state.

25 Shared: the cache contains the block, the block is clean, and other caches may also contain the block in the shared state.

Exclusive: the cache contains the block, the block is clean, and other caches do not contain the block.

- 5 Modified (Dirty): the cache contains the block and the cached block is more recent than the block in memory (memory is obsolete). Other caches do not contain the block.

A caching module snoops a bus transaction when it is neither
10 master or slave, but monitors the transaction and takes action as needed to maintain cache coherency. Non-caching modules may not snoop and may omit snooping logic. Snoopers take the below described actions to maintain cache coherency.

- 15 If a snoopers holds in cache a block that is in the dirty state, then the snoopers must intervene in any read-shared request, read-exclusive request, read-browse request, or read-exclusive-IO request transaction addressed to that block. If the received transaction status is transaction OK, then the
20 snoopers must supply the requested block using a write-snarf transaction. The write-snarf transaction updates the memory as well. If the request was a read-exclusive request or read-exclusive-IO request, then the snoopers must invalidate the block in its cache after the write-snarf transaction succeeds.
25 If the request was a read-shared request, then the snoopers may invalidate the block or may continue to cache the block in the

shared state. If the request was a read-browse request, then the snoopers may invalidate the block or may continue to cache the block in the shared or exclusive state.

5 If a snoopers caches a block in the exclusive state, then the snoopers may intervene in any read-shared request, read-exclusive request, read-browse request, or read-exclusive IO request transaction. If the received transaction status is transaction OK, then the snoopers must supply the requested
10 block using a read-block response. If the request was a read-exclusive request or read-exclusive-IO request, then the snoopers must invalidate the block in its cache after the read-block response succeeds. If the request was a read-shared request, then the snoopers may invalidate the block or may
15 continue to cache the block in the shared state. If the request was a read-browse request, then the snoopers may invalidate the block or may continue to cache the block in the shared or exclusive state.

20 If a write-clobber transaction succeeds, then all snoopers that cache the block must invalidate the block and abort all pending write-block (castouts) to that block. If an invalidate transaction succeeds, then all snoopers that cache the block must invalidate the block.

25

A snoopers must assert `not_ready_n` in a first status cycle of the transaction if the snoopers is unable to snoop the transaction. A snoopers must not assert `ack_n`. Acknowledging is done by any slave modules. A snoopers must not change its
5 cache state in response to a transaction until the transaction and any response from the snoopers succeed.

Table 5 lists all R-Bus transactions and provides for each transaction the number of address/command cycles, the number
10 of data cycles, the total number of cycles (not including status cycles), whether `dest_id_n[]` is valid during the transaction, whether the transaction is a block or partial transaction, and whether the transaction is snooped.

Table 5 R-Bus Transactions

Transaction	A/C Cycles	Data Cycles	Total	Dest_id_n []	Block/ Partial	Snooped
Writes						
Write-partial	1	1	2	No	Partial	No
Write-clobber	1	4	5	No	Block	Yes
Write-no-snoop	1	4	5	No	Block	No
Write-snarf		4	5	Yes	Block	No
Reads						
Read-Partial request	1	0	1	No	Partial	No
Read-Shared request	1	0	1	No	Block	Yes
Read-Browse request	1	0	1	No	Block	Yes
Read-Exclusive request	1	0	1	No	Block	Yes
Read-Exclusive-IO request	1	0	1	No	Block	yes
Invalidate	1	0	1	No	Block	yes
Responses						
Read-Partial response	0	1	1	Yes	Partial	No
Read-Block response	0	4	4	Yes	Block	No
Read-Retry response	1	0	1	Yes	Either	No

5

As described earlier, a bus transaction contains zero or one address/command cycles; zero, one, or 4 data cycles, and one status cycle for each address/command or data cycle.

10 An address/command cycle is defined by `addr_valid_n` asserted.

During address/command cycles:

`cntrl_n[3:0]` is `xx102`;

`cntrl_n[0]`: `data_valid_n` is 0;.

15 `cntrl_n[1]`: `addr_valid_n` is 1;.

`cntrl_n[2]`: `more_data_n` is 1 if there are more data cycles in the transaction;

cntrl_n[2]: more_data_n is 0 if this is a single cycle transaction; and

cntrl_n[3]: data_err_n is 1 if the address is corrupt and should not be used.

5

For example, data_err_n is set if a parity error was detected and reported earlier in the address path. If data_err_n is asserted for any cycle in a transaction, then the entire block may be bad. The master must signal an error. Slaves and

10 snoopers may signal an error.

During address/command cycles, data_addr_n[127:0] contain address and command information as shown in Fig 5. The command field, data_addr_n[45:42], encodes the transaction

15 type per Table 6. For block transfers of 64 bytes,

data_addr_n[35:6] transmits the most significant bits of the block address; data_addr_n[41:40] and data_addr_n[5:0] are undefined. For read and write-partial transfers,

data_addr_n[41:40] encodes the data size per Table 7, and the

20 data_addr_n[] bits specified in the table transmit the address, while the least significant address bits are

undefined. The signals data_addr_n[39:36] are undefined and

reserved for future address expansion. Higher-level protocols may use the undefined bits data_addr_n[127:46] to transmit

25 additional information without affecting the operation of the R-Bus, as long as correct parity is provided.

Table 6 Command Field Encodings

data_addr_n[45:42]			Operation	
binary	hex inverted	hex positive	Formal Name	Alternate Names
1110	C7		Read-Retry Response	delayed not_ready_n
1101	CB	20	Invalidate	
1100	CE	31	Read-Partial Request	Control register read request
1011	D3	2C	Read-Browse Request	Block fetch no state change (rd_sh_IO)
1010	D7	28	Read-Shared Request	Block fetch
1001	DB	24	Read-Exclusive-IO Request	Block fetch-invalidate from IO
1000	DF	20	Read-Exclusive Request	Block fetch-invalidate
0100	EE	11	Write-Partial	Control register write
0011	F3	0C	Write-no-Snoop	Cast-out
0010	F7	08	Write-Snarf	Intervention data, update memory
0001	FB	04	Write-Clobber	Block Write-invalidate (wr-nuke)

5

Table 7 Data Size Encodings for Partial requests

data-addr-n[41:40]	Data Size	Address Bits Defined
11	Double Word	[35:3]
10	Reserved	
01	Word	[35:2]
00	Byte	[35:0]

Also during address/command cycles, src_id_n[6:0] contains the slot ID of the master and the module ID. For read-block response, read-partial response, read-retry response, and write-snarf transactions, dest_id_n[6:0] is valid. For

invalidate, read-exclusive request, read-shared request, read-browse request, read-exclusive IO request, partial read request, write-clobber, write-no-snoop, and partial write transactions, `dest_id_n[6:0]` is undriven (logical slot 0).

5

A data cycle is defined by `data_valid_n` asserted. During data cycles:

```

10      cntrl_n[3:0] is xx012;
      cntrl_n[0]: data_valid_n is 1;
      cntrl_n[1]: addr_valid_n is 0;
      cntrl_n[2]: more_data_n is 1 if there are more data cycles
                  in the transaction;
      cntrl_n[2]: more_data_n is 0 if this is a last cycle of the
15      transaction; and
      cntrl_n[3]: data_err_n is 1 if the address is corrupt and
                  should not be used.
```

If `data_err_n` is asserted for any data cycle in a block

20 transaction, then the entire block may be bad. The master shall signal an error. Slaves and snoopers may signal an error.

Also during data cycles, `data_addr_n[127:0)` contain 8 - 128

25 valid bits of data. The field `src_id_n[6:0]` contains the slot ID and module ID of the master. The field `dest_id_n[6:0]` is valid for write-snarf, read-partial response, read-retry response, and read-block response transactions and is undriven (slot 0) for write-partial, write-clobber, and write-no-snoop

30 transactions.

Status cycles follow address/command and data cycles. Four cycles after a master does an address/command or data cycle, the addressed slave, and possibly other modules assert one or more status_n lines. The module which initiated the transaction (it may no longer be the master) samples the status_n[] lines to find if the transaction has completed successfully, and other information it needs to maintain cache coherency.

10 The status returned four cycles after an address/command cycle indicates whether the transaction is acknowledged, whether any slave, snoopers, or snarfers aborts the transaction, and any information needed regarding cache coherency. The status returned four cycles after a data cycle contains only one valid bit: ack_n indicates whether the slave accepted the data or not. All the other lines, that is, status_n[3:1] are undefined.

To acknowledge a block transfer a slave must assert ack_n during all data cycles in the block. If a slave asserts ack_n during the first cycle of a block, then negates it later in the block, it is erroneous and any module may signal an error.

Modules are required to monitor certain bus signals for errors and to signal certain classes of errors. In other cases, modules may detect and signal an error, but are not required

to do so. In a preferred embodiment, all modules are required to check for the following error cases:

Parity errors on the `cntrl_n[]`, and `cntrl_p` lines every
5 cycle;

Signal mismatches on the redundant `status_n[]` lines every
cycle;

10 Parity for on `data_addr_n[47:0]` on every address/command
cycle;

For partial accesses, addressed slaves must check parity
on all defined portions of `data_addr_n[]`; and

15

For block transfers, addressed slaves must check parity on
`data_add_n[127:0]`.

Also, slaves and snoopers must compare the status lines with
20 the redundant status lines on every status cycle and signal an
error if the two sets of lines don't match. All modules may
but are not required to check for parity on `data_addr_n[127:0]`
on every cycle.

A master must signal an error if it sends corrupt data and asserts `data_err_n` on a data cycle. A module may signal an error in the following error cases:

5 No module acknowledges a transaction by asserting `ack_n`;

A transaction contains an incorrect number of cycles;

10 A transaction contains an address/command cycle or idle cycle where a data cycle is expected;

A transaction cycle has both `addr_valid_n` and `data_valid_n` asserted;

15 A write-partial or read-partial request transaction specifies a transfer size that is reserved or is not supported by the slave;

The signal `data_err_n` is asserted on a data cycle;

20

A address/command cycle and the command code is a reserved value;

The signal `src_id_n` changes during a transaction;

25

The signal `dest_id_n[]` is valid and changes during a transaction; and

Multiple slaves respond to one read request.

5

Reading or writing using an unaligned memory address may be considered an error by a higher-level specification and such a specification may specify that the error be detected and signaled. However, the R-Bus simply ignores address bits 5:0 when transferring a block of 64 bytes.

10

Appendix A of the foregoing copending application describes the transaction types supported by the R-Bus, including a description, information about the format of the transaction, address/command cycle, data cycles, status cycles, master actions, slave actions, and snoop actions. Appendix B of the foregoing copending application provides timing diagrams for all R-Bus transactions.

15

The R-Bus architecture may support a wide range of fault resilience options, from simple reliable design, up to complete hardware fault tolerance using: full hardware error detection and recovery. For simplicity, a "basic" limited fault resilience system will be described.

20

25

In a preferred embodiment, all errors or anomalous behavior is classified into one of two severity levels based on whether data integrity is compromised. The following defines the error severity levels: error notices and fatal errors.

5

The error notices are abnormal hardware cases that do not involve corrupt data or loss of data integrity. Error notices are used for minor errors, non-corrupt data, or errors that are not local to the sub-system. These errors are detected in hardware and in some cases hardware also has to do special handling to correct the abnormal behavior. Notice errors also trigger an interrupt so that the condition can be logged in software. Examples of error notices are correctable single bit ECC errors, R-Bus time-outs, or R-Bus protocol failures.

15

All of these errors are detected and serviced by hardware and the error notification is also propagated to software in the form of an interrupt so that software can log the error and possibly take further action. (An example of further software action would be if hardware detects a correctable ECC error and services the error by correcting the data but software scrubs the location to eliminate the source of the error in memory.)

25 Detecting a notice level error triggers the following actions: hardware takes corrective action to service the abnormal

behavior; hardware assert the R-Bus signal `err_int` (thereby triggering a software interrupt); hardware logs the error condition in a local error status register. The distribution of the logged information is done via a serial error report.

5

A fatal error is signaled when hardware detects the use of corrupt data. Fatal errors are serious errors that compromise data integrity. They are errors that mean that the core sub-system can no longer be relied on to function correctly.

10 Examples of fatal errors are uncorrectable memory ECC errors, bus parity errors, and fault redundancy checking (FRC) failures.

Detecting an error of fatal severity triggers the following
15 actions: hardware asserts the R-Bus signal `err_fatal` (hardware may also assert `data_err` for errors that are synchronous with the R-Bus transfer such as uncorrectable ECC failures); detecting `err_fatal` asserted, all boards act to confine the corrupt data within this core sub-system by shutting down IO
20 pathways out of the core system fast enough to prevent the corrupt data of the core from being stored in the IO sub-system; and hardware logs the error condition in a local error status register. The distribution of the logged information is done via the serial error report.

25

In a basic system, detection of a fatal error should stop the computer from proceeding to allow software to attempt to recover and restart the system. If restart is not advisable, then stopping the computer prevents known corrupt data from
5 entering the IO sub-system. The following is a common fatal error sequence: the error is detected and reported, forcing the IO to shut down; the fatal error interrupt handler wakes up; if the software can localize the error and can recover, it does so and finally restarts the IO; if the software hangs
10 because IO is shut down or because it cannot determine the source or scope of the fault, the system will be shutdown (crash); if the system shuts down (crashes), the error logs are read and analyzed as part of the reboot diagnostics. Ideally, either self-test diagnostics or analyzes of the error
15 can localize the failing agent so it can be disabled.

There are four signals on the backplane for error communication, two err_int signals (err_int_n and r_err_int_n)) and two err_fatal signals (err_fatal_n and
20 r_err_fatal_n). The two sets of signals are routed the same but the signals carry different information. The err_int signals are for less severe errors plus the sending of a serial error message protocol. The separate err_int signals carry different serial message streams. The err_fatal lines
25 are simply pulsed when a fatal error is detected.

The error lines are routed on the backplane bus as shown in Fig. 6. The routing of both the err_int signals and the err_fatal signals is represented generically in terms of a generic error signal, err_sig. For a single agent board (such as a typical memory board), the err_sig and r_err_sig are driven identically. For a board with two independent agents err_sig is driven by the master M (agent-A) send logic while the checker C (agent-B) drives r_err_sig. Each error signal is logged independently to allow software to examine a complete view of the hardware failure as seen by all agents.

The serial error report sending logic and the serial error report receiving logic of Fig. 6 are shown in greater detail in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8, respectively.

15

Referring to Fig. 7, the sending logic, located on all R-Bus boards (DPU, memory, and IO) is simple and straightforward. A large OR gate combines all of the error signals from the board. A series of parallel-in serial-out shift registers also receive all of the error signals from the board and realizes a parallel-to-series conversion tree. The parallel-in serial-out shift registers hold the error bits before the error data is shifted out. A simple state machine 3 receives the output signal of the OR gate and controls the error report shifting.

25

Referring to Fig. 8, the receiving logic, located on DPU boards only, is also simple and straightforward. The error receiving logic is only on DPU boards so that the CPUs can access the error data locally without using the R-Bus. A set of two 8-bit serial-in, parallel-out shift registers is provided, one for each of the redundant error lines. A set of two 9-bit-FIFOs receive the raw error data from the serial-in parallel-out shift registers for software to log and analyze. The 9th bit is set by recognition logic within the FIFO and is used to signal that the FIFO contains one of a predetermined number of command words. The command words signal the start and end of the error report. These command words allow software to synchronize the reading of the FIFOs. The FIFOs are read through respective error FIFO registers using a Pop FIFO command as described more fully hereinafter. Each FIFO also supplies to the error FIFO register three status bits, also described hereinafter.

For R-Bus errors (parity, FRC, signal duplication) or for uncorrectable ECC errors, there is a direct relationship between the assertion of data_err, err_fatal and when corrupt data is sent down the backplane, as shown in Fig. 9. Most sources of err_fatal, however, are local to a board and are not synchronized with the backplane data transfer, so it is not possible to simply state which backplane transfers are related to the error. The only errors that trigger assertion

of data_err are main memory uncorrectable ECC or cache parity errors. Data_err is used as a debug aid in detecting the exact cycle of corrupt data. The data_err signal is not replicated and transfers no additional information in a robust
5 fault resilient system.

The serial error reporting network protocol enables a serial message to be sent on the err_int lines of the R-Bus, also called ern_n[1:0]. The use of these lines varies slightly by
10 board type. For memory and IO boards, the message on ern_n[0] should be identical to that on ern_n[1]. For dual-processor (DPU) boards, CPU-A reports its error information on ern_n[0], and CPU-B reports its error information on ern_n[1]. The two reports will likely be similar but will not match exactly.

15

The purpose of the error reporting network (ERN) is to allow exact error status to be visible to software. A complete view of the error is needed for the following reasons: to determine which board has failed so it can be replaced; to allow
20 software to maintain complete logs; as a debugging tool to localize the reason for the error quickly; to allow diagnostics and tests to determine the exact source of the problem.

25 The error report follows a simple time slice approach wherein each agent in the system sends up to a 256 bit serial message.

Each agent sends the report in slot order, with the board in slot 0 sending the first message followed by slot 1. The message has two parts, a short field that classifies the message severity and board type followed by a larger board
5 definable message. The longer message contains complete error status for the board.

The error reporting protocol begins with a "start bit". In the simplest case, the start bit is the first assertion of
10 err_int, r_err_int, err_fatal, or r_err_fatal. After the start bit then there is a brief time to get the board synchronized, then the serial message starts. After the detection of the start bit the err_int and r_err_int signals change function from error notification signals to error
15 reporting signals. For the duration of the serial report the err_int and r_err_int signals are simply data transfer lines and are not asserted if more errors are detected during a serial message. Consequently, subsequent "non-fatal" errors are masked. (The error can be counted local to the board,
20 however, thus greatly reducing the loss of subsequent error data caused by masking during the report).

The err_fatal and r_err_fatal signals are never used for error reporting and are always asserted after an error is detected,
25 thereby preventing a "non-fatal" error from masking a "fatal" error. If a "non-fatal" error report is being sent and during

the serial report `err_fatal` or `r_err_fatal` is asserted, then the "non-fatal" message is aborted. The error report is restarted at the beginning sending data about the new fatal error that was detected. A "fatal" error report is not
5 aborted even by a later assertion of `err_fatal` or `r_err_fatal`. A "non-fatal" error report is started with an `err_int` or `r_err_int` asserted and both `err_fatal` and `r_err_fatal` are not asserted. A "fatal" error report is started by the assertion of `err_fatal` or `r_err_fatal`.

10

Fig. 10 shows the relatively simple protocol of the serial message. After a start bit is detected, a few idle cycles occur to get the board state machines synchronized. The report itself is simply the concatenation of 256 bits of
15 information generated by each board. After the start bit and waiting period, the board in slot 0 gets 256 cycles to send its error status. The next 256 cycles are for slot 1. If a slot is empty, then nothing is sent, and there are 256 cycles of zeroes. Each slot gets its turn until a specified number
20 of time slices are done e.g., 32, or 16 if there are 16 or fewer boards in the system. There is no hardware decoding of the serial message - the data sent is simply logged for software to decode.

25 As shown in greater detail in Fig. 11, within each board's 256 bit message, the first few bits is a fixed pattern, followed

by a board type field, and then the summary error field. The remainder of the message is board dependent error status. The board normally reports data such as which byte or word was in error, critical error data (such as DRAM block address), and
5 general board status. The total report is 8196 bus cycles long (based on 32 slots each sending 256 bits after a 4 cycle start-up time.)

In a preferred embodiment, the preamble is a fixed '0101' pattern. The '0' in the first bit position guarantees a dead
10 cycle between adjacent messages precluding any possibility of a wired-OR glitch. The preamble also aids framing by providing an invariant pattern at the beginning of each slot report. The board type indicates what type of board (e.g.,
15 DPU, memory, or IO) is sending the message.

The summary field provides a condensed error report. Any error detected will set at least one bit in the summary field. The nature of the error can be determined by examining the
20 summary field only; the rest of the message need be examined only if more detailed error status is required.

The first two bytes of the field contain error status information that is common to all board types. In a preferred
25 embodiment, these bytes are encoded as shown in Table 8 below. The last byte (not shown in Table 8) contains board-specific

error status information. The unused bits in all three bytes are filled with zeros.

5

Table 8 ERN Summary Field Encoding

Bit ^a	Size	Meaning	Used on:	Memory Board	DPU	IO Board
8	1	Set on any Fatal Error		X ^b	x ^b	X ^b
9	1	Other CPU asserted err_fatal_n ^c			x	
10	1	Other CPU asserted err_int_n			x	
11	1	R-Bus Signal Error		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
12	1	R-Bus, No Acknowledge		X	X ^b	X
13	1	R-Bus Response Time-out			X	X
14	1	Arbitration Class 0 Time-out		X	X	X
15	1	Arbitration Class 1 Time-out			X	
16	1	Arbitration Class 2 Time-out			X	X
17	1	R-Bus Protocol Error		X	X ^b	X
18	1	Board Disable Detected ^e		X	X	X
19	1	SW Triggered Error		X	X	X
20:23	4	No. of Errors since Last Report		X	x	X

a. Bit location starting with preamble bit 0.

b. Additional error information in the detailed board-specific fields

10 c. Notice level error.

d. Always fatal level error.

e. Fatal level error if enabled by S/W.

The error reporting logic state machines are initialized by
 15 hardware reset. The contents of the error reporting FIFOs are
 not altered on reset allowing software (or the watchdog timer)

to reset the system to a known state before software reads the error reporting FIFO's. On reset, the error reporting logic must not signal an error or participate in an error report until at least 8196 cycles with no error reporting lines being asserted. This restriction prevents a board coming out of reset (local reset or on-line insertion) from mistaking a data bit in the serial stream as a start bit. Since the longest report is 8196 cycles long after this delay the first assertion of an error reporting line is the start bit of a new error report.

FIFOs (implemented on the CPU boards, not on the memory boards) store the complete error message from each of the two err_int lines with no hardware filtering. Software too is then able to read the complete error report from local FIFOs without using the backplane bus. Since the data in the error FIFOs is straight from the error detection logic, software must check the data for errors and inconsistencies.

The FIFOs can overflow because there is a finite amount of hardware buffering. Software must therefore monitor the FIFO status registers to determine if there is a FIFO overflow. The FIFOs can also underflow, meaning get less data in a report than expected. Underflow occurs when a notice level error report is aborted by a fatal error report, causing the critical fatal error to be loaded at the expense of losing

less critical data. Also, if the FIFO contains error notice data and a new fatal error is detected, the FIFO is flushed. Finally, a hardware failure may cause one of the four error reports to get corrupted, in which case underflow may occur.

5

Overflow and underflow can happen independently on each of the four logs. Software must count the number of bytes in the message to determine if an underflow occurred.

10 A number of registers are provided within each CPU to facilitate error detection and reporting. These include an error detection control register, an error FIFO-A Register, an Error FIFO-B Register, and an ERN message register. Operation of each of these registers will be briefly explained.

15

Referring to Fig. 12, showing the error detection control register, bit 0 (board-disable is fatal) is used to make a board being offline a fatal error. This bit is set when software is not expecting a board to be offline and is cleared
20 as part of online repair. Bit 1 (short ERN) is used to abbreviate the error report in systems having fewer slots than the maximum allowable. Setting this bit "shorts" the number of slots in the serial error report from, in one embodiment, 32 slots to 16 slots. This shorting of the number of slots
25 allows more errors to be stored in the fixed-size buffers.

This bit must be set in all boards for the ERN to work correctly.

Bit 3 (ERN active) is a read only status bit that is set when
5 the ERN is actively sending a serial message. Bit 4 (FIFO
flushed by HW) is set if the FIFO has been flushed to make
room for a fatal error message report. Flushing is only done
if the FIFO does not have a have room for a new message and a
fatal message is received. Bit 5 (SW flush overridden) is set
10 if a FIFO flush command was ignored because an ERN message was
in progress.

Bits 6, 7 and 8 relate to various failures. Bit 6 (board
failed) is set when the present board has driven a fatal error
15 report out (i.e. when the present board asserts (drives)
either err_fatal_n line). Bit 7 (bus failed) is set when the
present bus has seen a fatal error report (i.e. when hardware
detects either err_fatal_n line to be asserted). Bit 8 (save
fail) is set when the hardware detects a failed access. When
20 this bit is set the "current outstanding access data" is saved
in a control register to allow software to examine the status
of the board. This feature is useful in some forms of
software correction. This bit is set by hardware and can be
cleared (or set) by software.

Two serial error report log registers, error FIFO-A register and error FIFO-B register shown in Fig. 13 and Fig. 14, respectively, are provided for each CPU. These registers allow software to read the serial error report data unaltered as it was received from the err_int signals. Each of these registers is loaded only by a Pop FIFO command.

Following execution of a pop command, bits 0-7 contain error data, in particular eight bits of the serial message. A total of 1026 accesses are required to read the complete report from each register. Bit 8 is a command bit, a single bit set when the data field contains a marker (identifier, command). When this command bit is set, the data field has the following definitions:

15

FF - Start of fatal error report. The next byte in the FIFO is first data in an error report that was started by a fatal error.

20

FO - Start of notice error report. The next byte in the FIFO is first data in an error report that was started by a notice error.

25

AF - End of fatal error report. The previous byte in the FIFO is last data in an error report that was started by a fatal error.

FO - End of notice error report. The previous byte in the FIFO is last data in an error report that was started by a notice error.

5

CC - Reset detected. Previous error report may have been aborted

Bits 9, 10 and 11 are FIFO flag bits, latch and inverted from the FIFO chip. These flag bits are the flags from the FIFO at the end of the last pop cycle.

A write to a particular register address triggers a flushing of the ERN FIFOs. Flushing resets the FIFOs to empty.

15 Flushing is used in different cases. First, flushing is used to clear one FIFOs of one CPU if FIFOs of another CPU were used to read the error report. The clearing is done to clean out the already read data out of the FIFO so if a fatal error happens that forces a reset, all the FIFOs will have only the most current errors so that an error handler stored in a separate PROM for each CPU can read its local FIFO to get the error report. Also, flushing is used to clear the FIFOs after a power on reset. A normal reset does not affect the error FIFOs so that they can be read after reset.

25

The software flush register address supports broadcast writes to allow a complete bus to be reset.

An ERN message register, shown in Fig. 15, contains data sent
5 as part of the CPU specific data in the serial error report. This register is used to store software error codes and to test the error report logic.

As may be appreciated from the foregoing description, there
10 has been described a high-reliability SMP backplane bus that is simpler than but offers comparable performance to existing buses. An error reporting network uses serial error registers, minimizing implementation cost and making the software interface to the serial registers much easier.
15 Serial error information is transferred over a separate data path from the main parallel bus, decreasing the chance of the original error corrupting the error information. Each CPU is provided with a local copy of the entire body of error information, minimizing the impact of a possible CPU failure
20 and allowing the CPUs to coordinate error recovery.

It will further be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that the invention can be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential character
25 thereof. The presently disclosed embodiments are therefore considered in all respects to be illustrative and not

restrictive. The scope of the invention is indicated by the appended claims rather than the foregoing description, and all changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalents thereof are intended to be embraced therein.